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the nature of accidental happening than in conformity with a remarkably retarded migration, not necessarily of the species as a whole, but quite possibly of a regional group acted upon, perhaps as long before as their breeding season, perhaps later, by some unusual inhibiting influence. The late occurrence of this species the same year in Massachusetts, at Belmont, November 15, 19 and 25, has been reported by Dr. Walter Faxon (Auk, XXXIV: 217).

It may here be noted that the northward migration of this warbler the following spring was also unusually late, this, however, being true of most of the warblers, the result of a phenomenally cold and backward May. It was not observed until May 17, and the later dates of its occurrence were the 27th, a bright male and a dingy female, and June 3, a female; my latest previous record having been May 18, 1916.—EUGENE P. BICKNELL, *New York, N. Y.*

Rare Warblers at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—Notwithstanding the very cold and backward spring I have added two new warblers to my list (which now numbers 22 species), the Tennessee (*Vermivora peregrina*) and Blackpoll (*Dendroica striata*). Four examples of the former were seen between May 26–27, out of which two were obtained, and a male of the latter was seen at Ayers Cliff (about six miles from Hatley) on May 28 at close quarters, making identification absolutely sure. In addition to these between May 19 and June 2 may be mentioned twelve examples of the Cape May (out of which I secured three), Nashville, nineteen; Bay-breasted, twelve; Blackburnian, three; Northern Parula, one; and Water-Thrush, eight; besides numbers of all the commoner species with the exception of the Yellow which was again scarce as usual, only three examples being seen.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Sap Drinking Habits of Warblers.¹—So far as I can gather very little is known concerning the above matter, for in the nine or ten pages devoted to the food of these interesting little birds in the standard work on their life history, not a word is mentioned about it, and the only reference I know of will be found in the Biological Survey, Bulletin No. 39 'Woodpeckers in Relation to Trees and Wood Products' 1911, p. 98, wherein the author, Mr. W. L. McAtee, speaking of some defensive measures against sapsuckers recommends poisoning the sap, but adds the following warning note, viz.: "It should be noted here that hummingbirds and some other small birds, particularly warblers, will be killed by poison intended for sapsuckers." From this we may gather that the habit is not altogether unknown, but the majority of people, I think, are unaware of it, certainly I have been paying special attention to this family for the past few years, but have never noted it until the fall of last year (1916) and therefore think my experience may be worth recording. It was on Sep-

¹ Read before the Nuttall Ornithological Club, May 21, 1917.